Adopted Rejected

## **COMMITTEE REPORT**

YES: 9 NO: 1

## MR. SPEAKER:

Your Committee on <u>Judiciary</u>, to which was referred <u>Senate Bill 252</u>, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that said bill be amended as follows:

- Page 4, between lines 8 and 9, begin a new paragraph and insert:
- 2 "SECTION 6. IC 30-4-2.1 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
- 3 AS A **NEW** CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
- 4 JULY 1, 2002]:
- 5 Chapter 2.1. Rules for Interpretation of Trusts
- 6 Sec. 1. In the absence of a contrary intent appearing in the trust,
- a trust shall be construed in accordance with the rules in this
- 8 chapter.
- 9 Sec. 2. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), in construing a
- 10 trust naming as beneficiary a person described by relationship to
- 11 the settlor or to another, a person adopted before:
- 12 (1) the person is twenty-one (21) years of age; and
- 13 (2) the death of the settlor;
- shall be considered the child of the adopting parent or parents and

1	not the child of the natural or previous adopting parents.
2	(b) If a natural parent or previous adopting parent marries the
3	adopting parent before the settlor's death, the adopted person shall
4	also be considered the child of the natural or previous adopting
5	parent.
6	(c) A person adopted by the settlor after the person becomes
7	twenty-one (21) years of age shall be considered the child of the
8	settlor. However, no other person is entitled to establish the
9	relationship to the settlor through the child.
10	Sec. 3. A provision in a trust that provides, or has the effect of
11	providing, that a beneficiary forfeits a benefit from the trust if the
12	beneficiary contests the trust is void.
13	Sec. 4. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) and section 5 of
14	this chapter, when a settlor fails to provide in the settlor's trust for
15	a child who is:
16	(1) born or adopted after the making of the settlor's trust; and
17	(2) born before or after the settlor's death;
18	the child is entitled to receive a share in the trust assets. The child's
19	share of the trust assets shall be determined by ascertaining what
20	the child's intestate share would have been under IC 29-1-2-1 if the
21	settlor had died intestate. The child is entitled to receive a share of
22	the trust assets equivalent in value to the intestacy share
23	determined under IC 29-1-2-1.
24	(b) Subsection (a) does not apply to a child of the settlor if:
25	(1) it appears from the trust that the settlor intentionally
26	failed to provide in the settlor's trust for the child; or
27	(2) when the trust was executed:
28	(A) the settlor had at least one (1) child known to the
29	settlor to be living; and
30	(B) the settlor devised substantially all of the settlor's
31	estate to the settlor's surviving spouse.
32	Sec. 5. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), if at the time of
33	the making of the trust, the settlor:
34	(1) believes a child of the settlor to be dead; and
35	(2) fails to provide for the child in the settlor's trust;
36	the child is entitled to receive a share in the trust assets. The child's
37	share of the trust assets shall be determined by ascertaining what
38	the child's intestate share would have been under IC 29-1-2-1 if the

1	settlor had died intestate. The child is entitled to receive a share of
2	the trust assets equivalent in value to the intestacy share
3	determined under IC 29-1-2-1.
4	(b) Subsection (a) does not apply to a child of the settlor if it
5	appears from the trust or from other evidence that the settlor
6	would not have devised anything to the child had the settlor known
7	that the child was alive.
8	Sec. 6. If a devise of real or personal property, not included in
9	the residuary clause of the trust, is:
10	(1) void;
11	(2) revoked; or
12	(3) lapses;
13	the devise becomes a part of the residue and passes to the residuary
14	beneficiary.
15	Sec. 7. (a) As used in this section, "descendant" includes the
16	following:
17	(1) A child adopted before the child is twenty-one (21) years
18	of age by:
19	(A) the settlor; or
20	(B) the settlor's descendants.
21	(2) A descendant of a child adopted as set forth in subdivision
22	(1).
23	(3) A child who is born of the mother out of wedlock, in either
24	of the following circumstances:
25	(A) The mother is a descendant of the settlor.
26	(B) The mother is the settlor.
27	(4) If the right of a child born out of wedlock to inherit from
28	the father is or has been established in the manner provided
29	under IC 29-1-2-7, the child, in either of the following
30	circumstances:
31	(A) The father is a descendant of the settlor.
32	(B) The father is the settlor.
33	(5) A descendant of a child born out of wedlock as set forth in
34	subdivisions (3) and (4).
35	(b) If:
36	(1) an estate, real or personal, is devised to a descendant of the
37	settlor; and
38	(2) the heneficiary:

1	$(\mathbf{A})$ dies during the lifetime of the settlor before or after the
2	execution of the trust; and
3	(B) leaves a descendant who survives the settlor;
4	the devise does not lapse, but the property devised vests in the
5	surviving descendant of the beneficiary as if the beneficiary had
6	survived the settlor and died intestate.
7	Sec. 8. Kindred of the half blood are entitled to receive the same
8	trust interest that they would have received if they had been of the
9	whole blood.".
10	Page 4, line 32, strike "This subsection applies only to a trust
11	executed after June 30,".
12	Page 4, line 33, strike "1996.".
13	Page 5, line 1, delete ";" and insert ".".
14	Page 5, strike line 2.
15	Page 7, between lines 39 and 40, begin a new paragraph and insert:
16	"SECTION 12. IC 32-1-4.5-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
17	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2002]: Sec. 3. (a) A nonvested
18	property interest is valid if:
19	(1) when the interest is created, the interest is certain to vest or
20	terminate not later than twenty-one (21) years after the death of
21	an individual then alive; or
22	(2) the interest either vests or terminates within ninety (90) years
23	after the interest's creation; or
24	(3) the interest is in a trust and:
25	(A) the trust does not:
26	(i) require the accumulation of income; and
27	(ii) suspend the power of alienation;
28	for longer than specified in subdivision (1) or (2); or
29	(B) the trust:
30	(i) does not require the accumulation of income for
31	longer than specified in subdivision (1) or (2); and
32	(ii) gives the trustee the power to sell trust assets.
33	(b) A general power of appointment not presently exercisable
34	because of a condition precedent is valid if:
35	(1) when the power is created, the condition precedent is certain
36	to be satisfied or become impossible to satisfy not later than
37	twenty-one (21) years after the death of an individual then alive;
38	or

1	(2) the condition precedent either is satisfied or becomes
2	impossible to satisfy within ninety (90) years after the condition
3	precedent's creation.
4	(c) A nongeneral power of appointment or a general testamentary
5	power of appointment is valid if:
6	(1) when the power is created, the power is certain to be
7	irrevocably exercised or otherwise to terminate not later than
8	twenty-one (21) years after the death of an individual then alive;
9	<del>or</del>
.0	(2) the power is irrevocably exercised or otherwise terminates
.1	within ninety (90) years after the power's creation; or
2	(3) the power is created in a trust that meets the conditions of
.3	subsection (a)(3).
4	(d) In determining whether a nonvested property interest or a power
.5	of appointment is valid under subsection (a)(1), (b)(1), or (c)(1), the
6	possibility that a child will be born to an individual after the
7	individual's death is disregarded.".
.8	Renumber all SECTIONS consecutively.
	(Reference is to SB 252 as reprinted February 5, 2002.)

and when so amended that said bill do pass.

Representative Sturtz